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FIELD'S SEED SENSE

"FOR THE MAN BEHIND THE HOE"

Vol. 5 *Shenandoah, Iowa, August, 1917* *No. 6*

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"Good Old Summer Time" At Manti

You know in the summer from May 1st to Nov. 1st, we live in the country out at old Manti. That isn't a town at all, but just a locality. There used to be a town there in the 50's and 60's but it was abandoned when Shenandoah was started about 1871, and the old town site went back to brush and timber.

We bought several acres of this timber, mostly heavy timber never cut over, and built our cottages there, back 30 rods from the road. The garden shown in the picture is in an old clearing full of stumps.

It takes lots of house room for our big family, but instead of building one big house we built a group of six cottages and divided the family around in them. Each of the older children has a house and a bunch of smaller children to care for. We all eat together once at day at supper.

It is 4 miles out in the country and I drive back and forth to work. I have my own private garden there, and there is plenty of room to turn the children loose in their old clothes. We have our own electric light plant and it furnishes power for our water system and the washing machine and the refrigeration plant. We have all the city conveniences along with country living. It works out very nicely.

In the picture you will see Ruth and Georgia and John Henry playing in the garden path. The big vines are pumpkins, and the bushes are tomatoes and potatoes, and back of them pieplant and sweetcorn.

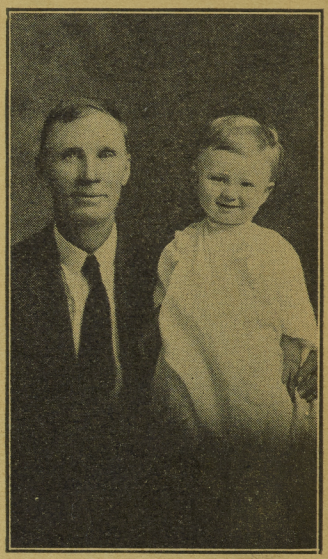
John Henry is 6 months old now, weighs 21 lbs. and feels as big as anybody. Like most boys he loves to play in the dirt. He is a remarkably good boy, big and quiet and pleasant and patient, eats regular, sleeps all night, and is never nervous nor fretful. Country life certainly agrees with him. H. F.



Picture sent by S. E. Kyle, Pleasant Plains, Iowa,



Frances Graham and Hazel Farmer, her chum, both 6 years old. Photo sent by W. Graham, Clarence, Mo.



E. R. Wilson and grandson Lincoln, Nebr.



Little sons of Arthur Burge, O'Neill, Neb., and their pet donkey.

Now Is the Time to Sow Alfalfa

There is a great deal of dispute as to when is the best time to sow alfalfa, but I believe the majority of the farmers, especially here in the central west, have the best success sowing it in August.

If the ground is in the right condition, the seed will start very quickly, and you will not be bothered with weeds as you would in the spring. It is not likely that you will get enough top growth to cut for hay yet this fall, but it will be in fine shape to make a big crop next year.

Any time during August or the first part of September is all right to sow the seed, just whenever your land is in the right shape. Work it till it is fine and mellow on top, and free from trash, and weeds. It does not like freshly plowed land. It should have a chance to settle first. Generally it should not be sown till two or three weeks after the ground is plowed, and longer is better.

As to seed my advice would be to use anywhere from 15 to 20 lbs. per acre. If the seed is good and is put in the ground and covered up so it has a chance to grow, that amount is plenty, or more than plenty.

Of course you want the best seed you can get and that is the kind we have. All our seed is guaranteed satisfactory or no pay. It is sold subject to your own test and approval and subject to the test and approval of any State College or Experiment Station. I will be glad to send you sample for examination. See the last page of this issue for prices.

55 Out of 50 Plants Grew

"Friend Henry: I read a letter in 'Seed Sense' from a customer in which he said that he had ordered fifty strawberry plants and that forty five grew. I have that fellow skinned a city block. I ordered and received fifty plants and fifty five grew. How is that, please? They are doing fine.

Hoping that this will find you all well, we are, Very respectfully yours,"
—Chester Stock and family, Wauneta, Nebr. Rt. 2.



JOHN HENRY is six months old now and is getting to be quite a boy, as you will see by this picture. He likes to play in the dirt in the garden as he is doing here, and he gets pretty dirty sometimes, but it's good for him. He objects to wearing clothes this weather, so we compromise on as few clothes as possible.

Baltic Alfalfa---Extra Hardy

We have been making quite a study the last year or two of the extra hardy varieties of Alfalfa. They are very often necessary in the Northern and Northwestern states, and sometimes, especially in a time like last winter, when so much Alfalfa winter kills, they are probably a good thing even in this latitude.

Of course, the GRIMM Alfalfa is the best known hardy variety, and is always in demand. It is certainly a splendid variety of Alfalfa, is very hardy and a safe one to put out. One trouble is, the seed is very scarce, and especially seed that is absolutely dependable, as there has been so much deliberate substitution and mixing that it is sometimes hard to tell whether you have got the real Grimm or not.

We have got a fair supply of Grimm that is absolutely straight, but I am quite sure we have not got enough to finish the season with.

Up in Dakota they are using a great deal of the Baltic, which the authorities claim is even better than the Grimm. Tests made by some of the County Agents the past year showed that Baltic went through the hard winter last winter better than any other variety, better even than Grimm. In one particular case in this state, it showed 98 per cent hardiness against about 70 for Grimm.

In appearance and habit of growth, it is very similar, and in fact, I doubt if anyone could tell the difference in the two varieties by seeing them grow. And it is possible they may be from the same identical stock in the first place.

Here is an official report on it by Prof. Wheeler, now with the U. S. Department of Agriculture: "BALTIC Alfalfa is listed by the South Dakota Experiment Station as South Dakota No. 167 in their Bulletin No. 101. Comparisons of the BALTIC Alfalfa with the Grimm show it to be practically identical to the Grimm. The original source from which the seed of this Alfalfa was introduced into this country is unknown. It was first noticed on the farm of W. F. Kelly, of Renner, S. D. He and Mr. E. C. Evans of the same place have grown it for about ten years and consider it better than other Alfalfas tried in their vicinity. Mr. Kelly furnished two pounds of this seed to the college in 1905. In all our tests, both at Highmore and Brookings, this number has shown itself equal to any in quality, hardiness and seed production. In the latter, it is equal if not superior to the Grimm."

It is the genuine article, shows 99.82 purity, and very high germination.

If you want some absolutely straight exceedingly hardy Alfalfa, this is the seed for you to buy. We have only a limited supply, and I would advise you to order early for us to be sure and get your order filled. THE PRICE IS THE SAME AS THE GRIMM, 50c PER POUND NET.

What the Customers Say

Success In Idaho

"Dear Sir: Before coming out here I went to your seed house and secured ten pounds of Alfalfa seed to give a trial here. I felt confident I had learned to tell what was good seed of any kind. However, I did not rely solely on my own judgment but to be sure I was right in my selection sent a sample of the Alfalfa seed away to be tested for purity and germination. The test proved the seed to be 100 per cent pure and the germination 99 per cent.

I sent to the State experiment station and secured bacteria culture to inoculate the seed. After inoculating the seed I planted it in a well prepared seed bed and from the stand I got it hardly seems possible that even 1 per cent of the seed failed to grow. The plants had developed such a root system by fall that I could not pull some of them out of the ground.

I thought you might like to know this and am writing so you can "holler' louder than ever about your Alfalfa seed if you want to. You certainly handle some fine seed."

—P. C. Carpenter, Chatecoiet, Idaho.

Better Than Colorado Seed

"Dear Sir: I received a free sample of your alfalfa seed planted it in the garden as you said. It was a delight to see it grow. The neighbors also came to see it. I sowed some that I threshed here in Colorado, and it came no where near yours. I have lived near Shenandoah, Iowa, and feel interested in your work, Yours truly,"—E. B. Mockmore, Gardner, Colo.

It Shows the Difference

"Friend Field: I am the fellow that wrote you two years ago about that field of Alfalfa that was sown from two kinds of seed, one from you and one from another fellow.

The part sown with your seed is still doing fine and the other is a failure and I am going to plow it up. Have to answer lots of questions as to what caused the difference. Most everyone thinks I have treated the land on the side where your seed was sown."

—Henry Riley, Lewiston, Ill.

Grew Like They Were Paid For It

"After this we expect to send to Field for all our seeds. Those we received from you all grew like they had been paid to do it, while those we bought here laid down on the job mostly. The season here is very late, in fact the weather right now is April instead of June so the few seeds we are sending for in this order will get planted early after all. Yours truly,"

—A. E. Wimmer, Woodstock, Illinois.

Eight Years In Michigan

"Dear Sir: Eight years ago I ordered a small amount of alfalfa seed of you, and at that time there was no alfalfa grown in this neighborhood and people thought it was only possible to grow alfalfa at the college or with a college force back of it.

In the period of time mentioned, I have noticed a good many fields of alfalfa in this vicinity, that were planted, I am sure on the strength of the success I had with mine. But I have yet to see the variety that has made the growth that the patch I planted from the seed I got from you that time.

The most seed that we see or are able to buy is small very fine seed, but as I remember the seed I got from you, it was coarse, quite large seed. I want to sow about six acres this spring and want more of your seed. Yours very truly,"

—R. G. Riemenschneider, Grass Lake, Michigan.

He Didn't Buy From Us

"Friend Henry: The seeds arrived all O. K. Ditto alfalfa and Iron Age No. 6 all in good condition and I can't hardly wait for the ground to be ready. I am that anxious to see how the drill will work.

Mr. Field, I just read in Seed Sense about an analysis of a sample of seed sent you, so I will tell of my experience with another firm.

Two years ago I purchased 45 lbs. of alfalfa seed at 27c per lb. what they claimed to be good seed. I don't know which there was the most of, alfalfa or dodder. It sure was a crime to sell such trash as that under the name of alfalfa. Believe me, it is the last stuff they sell me; I also bought some so-called clean Nebraska seed oats. Honestly it was one-fourth Russian thistle and dirt; but it was the best I could do, so had to buy it, but never again." Yours respectfully,"

—O. E. Nelson, Wind River, Wyo.

99 Seed Grew From 101

"I got one large packet of Redhead tomato seed and I counted them to see how many there was and there were 101. I sowed them and they came up. I counted them that came up and there were 99.

—C. K. Rudolph, Poplar Bluff, Mo.

A Perfect Stand of Corn

"Dear Sirs: I purchased 3 and ½ bushels of Iowa Corn Planter white corn of you and planted it on 22 acres of clover sod and plowed last fall. I have a perfect stand of corn and field looks beautiful. Yours truly,"

—E. C. Coombs, Carthage, Ill.

Alfalfa on Oat Ground

A considerable number of farmers have become interested in the alfalfa crop during the last three months. In some cases this is the result of farm tours made by agricultural college workers and in other cases men have suddenly become ambitious to get a stand of alfalfa, because they have seen their neighbors taking from the land a crop ranging in value anywhere from $50 to $100 per acre. The question with them is to get the crop started at the earliest possible moment.

To all such we will say that under certain circumstances it is practical to prepare land that has produced an oat or barley crop and get the alfalfa seeded in good shape in August or early in September. One must go at it in earnest, however. It will generally pay, in the first instance, to disk the stubble land just as soon as the cereal crop is removed. It may pay to disk it twice and then plow it four or five inches deep. It pulverizes better if it is disked before plowing. Those who are afraid of doing a little extra work in fitting the soil should never undertake the growing of alfalfa, because it is a crop that needs a little petting.

After plowing it still requires considerable labor on the surface to bring the seed bed into good shape. If the ground is cloddy it will take many harrowings, and in some cases it is necessary to alternate the roller with the harrow in order to smash the lumps. It is generally a good plan to harrow the surface every few days until seeding time, because this tends to conserve moisture and it firms the soil so that you have a friable, yet a rather solid seed bed.

When it comes to seeding, use about twenty pounds of seed per acre. Some growers like the plan of sowing half this amount of seed in one direction and half in the opposite direction in order to be sure that none of the ground is missed.

She Got Soaked Proper

"Mr. Henry Field: Will write you a few lines to tell you how I got soaked this spring on my seed. I sent to another seed house this year for my seeds not because I did not like your seed but times were hard and I could save one and two cents on the pound. Well I lost my $23.00 for the most of them did not even come up and what did is not growing. I have learned my lesson. In my first order I ordered 2 oz. carrots, 2 oz. parsnips, 1 oz. of beets, 1 oz. of turnips. Well none was worth carrying home so about three weeks ago I sent to you for 1 oz. of carrots, 1 oz. of beets, 1 oz. of turnips, and 1 oz. of radishes. Well they are up fine. Hurrah for Field's seeds. They are fine. You will always receive my order after this if I have to pay 5 cents more. Hope you will always have good success."

—Mrs. George Hill, Sherman, Okla.

We Have Had A Good Year

Our business year ends July 1st, and we have been busy the last week or two checking up the year's business and finding "where we are at."

The result has been very pleasing to us and I am sure it will be to you, for it showed by far the biggest year's business we have ever had.

Our sales for the year were $631,206.74.

Here is our history for the past 5 years, tabulated so you can see at a glance what we have been doing:

Year	No. Orders	Amt. Sales
1913	60,804	$170,973.09
1914	82,628	241,486.13
1915	105,122	313,373.12
1916	133,652	412,912.29
1917	204,773	631,206.74

Comment is really unnecessary.

Of course there is a good reason for this increase but I am too modest to mention it. I am willing to leave it to you to figure out for yourself.

Advertising?—yes, but all the advertising in the world won't do a bit of good unless you back it up with the goods. You know that. Anyway, we are doing less advertising every year, and probably less than any other big seedhouse in the country.

Our business is not only one of the biggest of its kind in the country (confidentially, there are just three catalog seedhouses now ahead of us and we will pass them next year) but one of the nicest in the country. I don't believe there is a seedhouse going that has as nice customers nor as nice help nor as leasant a deal all around.

Of course we made a good fair profit out of the year's business. We do every year. Nothing startling, but enough so we can all live pleasantly and comfortably and decently, and that is enough for anyone. It takes lots of the money we get to pay postage and payroll and war taxes and all the rest of it.

One thing, we believe in the help getting their share. We get good help, pay good wages, and try and keep them happy. We gave them all a raise of about 10 to 15 per cent July 1st, put in free life insurance for every one working for us, and gave them a share of the year's profits again—what we call a "labor dividend." There were 178 of the employes in on this labor dividend this year. It was simply a flat percentage on their wages for the entire year, and was paid to everyone who had earned $100 or over in wages.

So when you send an order to us, you can rest assured that the profit, if any, will not go for plug hats and political aspirations, but will mostly go to pay for the simple comforts of life for a couple of hundred of the happiest people in the country. H. F.



A Fine Field of Alfalfa from Our Seed.

Plant Alfalfa Now

This is the time of year to put in Alfalfa. You never will get a better time. Of course, in some places the weather is pretty dry now but I am hoping we will have rain before long, and besides in a pinch you can sow alfalfa seed on dry ground and wait for a rain to bring it up. I did that last year and got a splendid stand. I had the ground all prepared the first part of August, but was waiting for a rain. I got tired of waiting and along about the 20th of August I sowed the seed anyway. We didn't get rain until about the 10th of September, but the alfalfa came up in great shape and thicker than hair and I have a splendid stand of it now.

If you have the ground all ready and in nice shape, I would go ahead and sow the seed anyway, whether it rains or not. We will surely get rain sometime in the fall to bring it up.

Wherever you buy, be sure you get good new crop, bright-colored native seed. There is a world of low grade seed being offered. Some of it is native seed all right, but is of poor color and doubtful germination. Also there is lots of it that contains a large percentage of Russian Thistle and other weeds. Such seed as that is dear at any price.

There is also lots of imported seed being offered, but you can generally catch that by the different foreign weed seeds it contains. Wherever you buy your seed, insist on buying it subject to U. S. or State Experiment Station test. Any reputable seedsman will sell it to you on that understanding. Send sample of the seed you get to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or to your State Experiment Station, and ask them to report to you as to the weeds it contains, the probable place of growth, and the percentage of germination. If the seed does not show up well in this test, return it to the man you bought it from and demand your money back.

We sell all our alfalfa seed with the understanding that you can submit it to the U. S. Department or to any State Experiment Station and if they do not give it an absolute O. K. you may have your money back. We guarantee it to be native grown seed, of high germintion and better than 99 per cent purity.

What to do with the Sudan Grass

I am getting lots of letters from customers about the Sudan grass. It is doing fine and they are all greatly excited about it. I don't blame them either, for its the prettiest crop growing I ever saw, and is going to be the greatest money maker of all farm crops. That may sound strong, but wait and see.

Just now what is worrying some of them, is when to cut it for hay. My advice would be to cut it as soon as the heads begin to feather out. It is matured enough to make good hay then, and tall enough so you can handle it with a corn binder and short enough so you can handle it with a mower or a binder or a scythe. It will cure easily, easier than any othr fodder.

It really does not matter though just when it is cut, as it does not take harm by getting old. The stems may get a little tough, but the leaves stay green and tender all summer, and there are new tender shoots coming up all the time, whether it is cut off or not. Last summer we left ours stand for seed and did not cut it at all until late in the fall, and although the seed was ripe, the fodder was green and nice and the stock ate every bit of it.

If you want a seed crop, you can do as we did, let it stand till danger of hard frost and cut it then and save seed and fodder both. Or if your season is fairly long and you got an early start, you can cut it for seed about a month after it first heads out, and then get a hay crop after that. Or you can cut a hay crop when it first heads, and get a seed crop after that.

No one knows just what is the best way to handle it, and the best plan is to do some experimenting this year so you will know better what to do next year.

It will pay to save seed, but you must not figure on getting big prices of last spring. It makes an enormous yield of seed, and there will be oceans of seed saved. There will be big demand for it, but the prices will drop amazingly. I look for the seed to sell next spring at anywhere from 5c to 10c a pound.

Fall Bulb Price List Next Month

If the war situation does not wipe out the prospect on bulbs entirely we will publish our regular fall price list in the September issue of Seed Sense. Meanwhile, the price list in the regular big 1917 catalog, which you already have, will hold good so you can order at any time at the prices given there.

Watch the Alfalfa Seed

A very large acreage of alfalfa should be sown in the central corn belt this summer and early fall. We need it to take the place of the clover and alfalfa which was killed out this last winter. Many sowed alfalfa this spring with oats, but the heavy seeding will probably be in August. It is none too soon to secure seed that is known to be germinable and free from weeds and other impurities.

A report just issued by the Nebraska state board of agriculture tells of the condemnation of a carload of alfalfa seed. This was shipped to Gibbon, Nebraska. When examined by a representative of the state food department, it was found to be but 88 per cent pure, and but 52 per cent germinable. It was found further that this particular seed contained one dodder seed to every 500 alfalfa seeds. The state food department condemned the car and forbade it to be sold in the state of Nebraska.

The high price of seed will lead many unscrupulous dealers to unload seed of inferior germinating quality, and seed containing bad weed seeds. No one should purchase alfalfa seed without first securing a sample and subjecting it to a germination test, and examining it carefully for seeds of noxious weeds. If the sample is found to be satisfactory the seed should be ordered with a distinct understanding that it shall be up to the sample. When the supply of seed is received, a fair sample from it should again be examined, both for germination and for weed seeds and impurities. Alfalfa seed at $6 a bushel seems cheap, but in the case of the car which was condemned in Nebraska, it was very dear, the germinable seed costing at the rate of about $13 per bushel.

In the corn belt, a poor stand of alfalfa is a nuisance—almost worse than no stand at all. A thin stand gives opportunity for weeds and blue grass to come in. Hence it is doubly important in Iowa and states immediately adjoining that only first class seed be used; and the only way to make sure of getting this is to secure a sample and order it well in advance.—Wallace's Farmer.

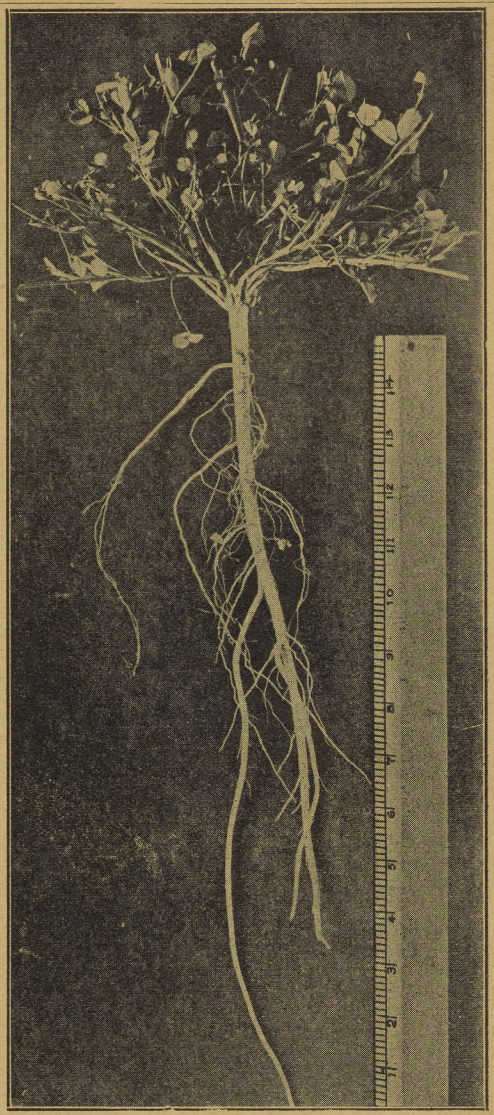
Seeding Clover and Timothy in Corn.

A Nebraska correspondent writes:

"What do you think of sowing white clover, blue grass and timothy after laying by corn? I want this field for pasture next year. How much of each should be seeded?"

A number of our readers have reported very good results by seeding clover and grass in corn at the last cultivation. Red clover, unfortunately, often winter kills when seeded at this time, but we would expect timothy, white clover and blue grass to come thru very nicely. We suggest that our correspondent broadcast a mixture of about seven pounds of timothy, three pounds of white clover, three pounds of red clover, and five pounds of blue grass per acre. He can broadcast this after or just ahead of the last cultivation. To cover, it would help to follow with a harrow tooth cultivator. Instead of broadcasting, our correspondent might use a single horse drill. The danger with a drill is in covering too deeply.

We feel that there are great possibilities in seeding grass mixtures of various kinds in corn at the last cultivation. We also feel that no one has yet had enough experience to advise as to just how this should be done. We would be glad to hear from any of our readers who have had experience along this line.—Wallace's Farmer.



Young Alfalfa Plant, 3 Months Old

This alfalfa was planted July 1st, and was dug and photographed Oct. 1st. I don't know how long the root was, but I got 15 inches of it The top was over two feet high, but was trimmed off before this picture was taken. I stripped off most of the bacteria in digging, but you can see two clusters of them yet if you will look close.

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FOR THE MAN BEHIND THE HOE.

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HENRY FIELD SEED COMPANY
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And Printed in Their Own Private Printshop.

HENRY FIELD, Editor. E. F. VINCENT, Mng. Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 25c per year or 5 years for $1.00.

Get Busy

You fellows who have been waiting for the right time to come to sow Alfalfa seed might just as well get busy. The time is here right now. Probably the best time you could possibly sow Alfalfa would be within the next six weeks now or from the middle of July to the first of September.

That is on the supposition that you have the ground all ready and in good shape. If your ground is weedy or has a crop of late Oats on it or something like that, it is going to be a pretty hard matter to get it ready in time for Alfalfa, for the ground absolutely must be in good condition. You can't get around that. If the ground is lumpy and weedy and hard, you might just as well burn up your Alfalfa seed and save the work of sowing it.

If you have some stubble ground, which is in good condition, and if you will jump in and disk it and plow it, and then disk and harrow it fix or six times more and then let it settle for three or four weeks, and then disk and harrow it some more, you probably can get it in good shape in time to sow Alfalfa yet this summer.

Remember, you can't sow Alfalfa late in the fall like you can Clover or Timothy. It is tender to frost when it is little. It must be sown early enough, so it can get at least six inches high before hard freezing. That means in this latitude it must be sown not later than the first part of September, and usually not later than the first of September. Of course, the further South you get, the later you can sow it.

The best Alfalfa seed for you to use is the Nebraska or Kansas grown, non-irrigated seed . This is the purple blossom variety. We have Government test on this of 99.6 per cent purity. We also have similar reports from the state stations. We guarantee this seed to be of a good, hardy variety, free from dodder, and we guarantee it to pass any state or national test.

You should use about twenty pounds per acre. Some get along well with as little as twelve, but twenty is the best. The seed will cost you at present 20c per lb. net f. o. b. here. Small amounts by express or mail at 25c to 30c per lb., according to quantity and distance.

I hope you will decide to plant heavily of this seed, for I believe it is the best crop a farmer could grow. If you can grow Red Clover, you can grow Alfalfa, and it will grow some places that Clover will not. This price is for prompt acceptance, and subject to being unsold on receipt of order. We have a big supply, but orders are coming in rapidly, and we cannot promise that the supply will last indefinitely.

About Fall Setting of Strawberry Plants

Always during the summer and fall we get lots of letters and orders from people who want to set out strawberries in August or September.

I am sorry to say it can't be done, or at least not under ordinary conditions. If you have your own plants and can take them up with a spade full of dirt so as not to disturb the roots, you may have fair success, but to dig and ship plants in the ordinary way would be plain murder. In the south, where the winters are very mild, you can plant in November all right, but not in the north.

There is really just one month in the year to set strawberry plants, and that is April, or in a late season the first part of May. You should have set them then. If you did not, you should get the ground ready now and plant next spring, or if in the south, late this fall.

There is only one possible chance of success with August or September planting, and that is by using potted plants. These are young plants grown in flower pots in the dirt beside the mother plant and the new runner started in it. The roots grow in a ball in the flower pot, and by tipping them out carefully and shipping dirt and all, they will transplant and live easily.

They are lots of bother to start, hard to pack, and take lots of postage, so the lowest price we can make on them is 10c each, $1.00 per dozen, or $7.00 per 100 from here. This is for the Progressive Everbearing. We will not bother with potting any other variety.

All orders which come in at this time of the year for ordinary plants at spring prices will be cancelled, back ordered for October or next spring shipment, or filled as far as the money goes with potted plants at above prices, whichever you may prefer.

We absolutely will not ship ordinary plants during the summer or fall, except to the south in October or November. It would be a waste of your time and money and ours both.

Fine Berries

"Dear Sir: On April 17th I set out the 150 Everbearing strawberry plants you sent me and every one lived and on the 4th day of June I have ripe berries and nearly every plant is loaded with fruit. Can anyone do better?"

—H. S. Ames, Knoxville, Iowa.



Alfalfa, The Great Money Maker. You Can Have a Field Like This, Easy.

Q. How About Planting Grass Seed in the Corn at the Last Cultivation?

A. The idea is all right, provided you use a surface cultivator the last time over, or, some other cultivator that will leave the ground nearly level instead of ridging up the corn. You can use either a one horse grain drill or you can sow it broadcast and cover it with a brush drag or a one horse harrow. Either way is all right, but be careful and don't get the seed too deep. For mixed pasture grasses, I would advise sowing broadcast at the rate of 15 pounds to the acre, and covering with a brush drag and sow the seed sometime during the first two weeks in August, or just before the fall rains start.

Q. If a Person Has a Corn Field Which is to Be in Alfalfa the Following Year, Is It Advisable to Plant the Alfalfa in the Corn Field in the Fall or Wait Until the Following Spring and Sow the Alfalfa After Plowing?

A. I would advise sowing the Alfalfa seed in the fall, because you will gain nearly a year in getting it started. The proper time is during the month of August, and the proper amount is about 20 pounds to an acre. You can either put it in with a one horse drill, going between the rows, or you can sow it broadcast and cover with a one horse harrow, or leave it uncovered. About four years ago, I had a twenty acre field of sweet corn that I wanted to get into alfalfa the following year, and during the last part of July, I went down every third row, sowing the Alfalfa seed broadcast at the rate of twenty pounds of seed to the acre. The ground was very dry as we had had no rain for several weeks, and the top of the ground was covered with lumps from the size of an egg to the size of a man's fist. This seed was not covered in any way, but just laid on top of the ground and between the clods. The rain came along late in August, and the clods all melted and ran together and covered up the seed and in about three days time, the Alfalfa seed was up thicker than hair on a dog's back. It grew rapidly until freezing weather and when the ground froze up, the Alfalfa was about six or eight inches high. The following spring, it was so far ahead of the weeds that they never did catch up and we had three cuttings of hay off of this field the first year. If we had waited until spring and plowed the ground before sowing the Alfalfa seed, we wouldn't have gotten but one cutting, mostly weeds at that.

Q. What About Inoculation—Do You Think It Is Necessary?

A. That is a very difficult question to answer, and one that would require a different answer for nearly every part of the country. Here around Shenandoah, we do not think that inoculation is necessary and never use it, and always get good crops. I think that the best answer for this question is for the man who intends to try Alfalfa, to try a small patch, say a quarter or half of an acre without any inoculation whatever, and then to send off and get some of the ready made inoculation and plant an equal size patch with the seed inoculated. The following year will answer his question pretty fully as to whether or not his ground needs inoculation.

Three years ago, we decided to put out about five acres more of Alfalfa, and decided to test pretty thoroughly this inoculation, and so on the first cloudy day that came along, we dug up dirt from our old Alfalfa field and spread it in strips across the piece we intended to plant to Alfalfa, putting the dirt on with a manure spreader, leaving alternate strips without any of this inoculated dirt so that the field when we got done was laid off in strips about ten feet wide, every other strip being covered with inoculated soil, and every other strip being bare ground without any inoculation. Then we sowed our Alfalfa broadcast at the rate of twenty pounds to the acre, and harrowed the field twice lengthwise of the strips, so as to cover the seed. This was done during the latter part of August. We had a good rain about a week after the seed was planted, and in a few days the Alfalfa was coming up all over the field and making a nice showing. However, in about three or four weeks, it was noticeable that the Alfalfa on the strips that were covered with inoculated soil were growing faster and much higher and stronger. The plants on the ground not inoculated were about two inches high, and the plants on the inoculated strips were about 4 inches high. By standing at the end of the field and looking across the Alfalfa lengthwise, the strips were very plainly noticeable, and the dividing line between the strips could be traced exactly. At the time that the ground froze

up in the winter, the inoculated strips of Alfalfa were about ten inches, high and the others were about eight inches. The difference was still noticeable, but not so much as it had been earlier in the fall. The next spring both pieces came out of the winter in good shape with very little, if any, winter-killing, and both started to growing at about the same time. At the time that we made the first cutting of hay, which was early in June, there was no difference at all between the two strips, and even the closest observation could not enable one to tell where the division lines between the strips were, and from that time on there was no difference between the soil inoculated and the soil not inoculated. You can draw your own conclusions, but it would be a pretty hard matter to tell whether the inoculation spread from the strips which had been covered with the old Alfalfa dirt, to the other parts of the field, or whether the others just naturally caught up. It would take a smarter man than I am to tell, and even then, it would be about half guess work.

Q. In Just Exactly What Way Does the Alfalfa Enrich the Soil?

A. That is a question that comes up every once in a while, and is easily explained when you understand the principle of it. To begin with, the Alfalfa belongs to the leguminous family, every member of which has the same power which Alfalfa has of enriching the soil for other plants and you are probably already growing as high as half a dozen members of the leguminous family on your farm every year.

The most well known members of this family are Alfalfa, Red Clover, White Clover, Sweet Clover, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Bush Beans, Pole Beans, Lima Beans, Crimson Clover, Mammoth Clover, Japanese Clover, and many others. You probably know already that one of the elements of the soil, which growing plants of all kinds grow on most, is Nitrogen. Most commercial fertilizers add Nitrogen into the soil in some form or another, usually in the form of a soluble Nitrate of Soda. This Legume family has the power of taking free Nitrogen from the air and fixing it in a soluble form which the plants can use. Nitrogen in the form of a gas makes up about three-fourths in volume of our atmosphere, but the plants can't use it in the form of a gas, so it has to be put in a form that can be dissolved in water before the plants can use it. If you will dig up a Clover plant or Alfalfa plant, you will notice little lumps or bumps all over the roots, which vary in size from the size of a bird shot to the size of a buck shot, and at first glance you will think that the roots are diseased. Every one of these little nodules as they are called, is the home of several hundred thousand bacteria, which are known as Nitrogen forming bacteria. These germs or bacterita take free Nitrogen from the air, which is circulating through the soil, and store it up in these nodules in the form of a soluble Nitrate, which is readily taken up and used by the Alfalfa plant as it needs it. Of course, these nodules contain much more Nitrogen than the Alfalfa plant can possibly use, and so the rest is stored up in these little bumps on the roots, and when you plow up an Alfalfa field, these nodules are left in the ground and rot and the Nitrogen goes into solution in the soil moisture, ready to be used by the next crop that you plant. You have probably noticed that a corn crop planted on an Alfalfa field will yield about twice what it would before the Alfalfa was planted there.

It is not necessary to plow the tops under on any member of the legume family, such as Clover, or Alfalfa in order to enrich the soil. However, on Cow Peas and Soy Beans, The tops are often plowed under in order to add humus to the soil. This is especially true in tight clay soils, which are light colored or reddish yellow, and in these soils it is necessary to add humus to the soil, in some form or another, in order to make it black and the easiest way is to plant Cow Peas or Soy Beans and plow them under. The blacker the soil is, the more humus it has, and the bigger crop it will raise, provided of course, it has the other elements which are needed to go along with the humus.

Q. How is the Best Way to Tell Grimm Alfalfa from Ordinary Alfalfa, Either by the Seed or by the Plant?

A. There is absolutely no difference whatever in the appearance of the seed of the Grimm Alfalfa and the common Alfalfa, and there is very little difference, if any, in the tops and very little difference in flowers. The only way that you can tell the difference is by digging up the plants and examining the root system. The ordinary or common Alfalfa has one straight tap root, which goes deep down into the ground, with no branches whatever except for the little feeders which branch out from the side, and if the Grimm Alfalfa is given plenty of room to develop, usually has a branching or fibrous root system in place of the one straight tap root. This is not always present however, and especially so if the seed is planted thick so that the plants are crowded. The Grimm Alfalfa plant does not develop its branching root system unless it has plenty of room to develop.

The principal advantage of this branching root system is that it anchors the plant firmly in the ground, and prevents all heaving in freezing and thawing weather, which is the main reason for winter-killing. You know the common Alfalfa is killed entirely by heaving, because it breaks off the top roots and draws the plant out of the ground, while with the Grimm Alfalfa, even if two or three tap roots are broken, there are always four or five more which anchor the plant in the ground and give it plenty of food.

Most people make the mistake of planting Grimm Alfalfa too thick, because if it is planted as thick as the ordinary kinds, the plants will be so crowded that they cannot develop this branching root system and will send down the same single tap roots, and

will therefore be no more hardy than the ordinary kind. Don't sow Grimm more than ten pounds to the acre, broadcast. This will give each individual plant room enough to develop its branching root system which will anchor into the ground firmly and prevent heaving in the winter.

Q. What is the Best Way to Tell When Alfalfa is Ready to Cut?

A. There are several rules to go by, but only one, which is good under all circumstances. Some people say to cut the field when it is one-tenth in blossom, and some say when it is one-fourth in blossom, and some when it is half in blossom. But, none of these rules are very accurate because weather conditions have quite an effect on the blossoming of Alfalfa. The only safe rule to go by is the little shoot at the base of the plant. Examine your Alfalfa field closely a few days after it starts to bloom and you will notice some tiny shoots start out from the base of the plant just above the surface of the ground. And the Alfalfa should not be cut until these shoots are at least two inches long, or about the time that they will just go under the sickle bars of the mower. If you cut the Alfalfa before these shoots get well started, they will be starved and stunted so that the next crop of hay will be considerably shorter than it should have been, and if you wait too long until shoots are high enough so that they will be clipped by the mower, the hay will have begun to get a little woody. Another thing that you will want to take into consideration is that if you cut the hay before these shoots are well started, it is apt to be rather green and succulent and will dry down too much. The best time to cut Alfalfa for hay taken all around, is when the shoots at the base of the plants are about two inches long, so just as soon as your Alfalfa field starts to bloom, you want to keep a close watch of these little shoots and cut it at the proper time.

Q. How is the Proper Way to Put Up Alfalfa Hay in Order to Preserve All the Leaves, and Still Have it Thoroughly Dry?

A. Nearly everyone makes the mistake of letting Clover and Alfalfa get too dry before it is put up. Everyone says that if you put Alfalfa into the barn or stack too green, that it will heat and set fire to the barn. Now, honestly, did you ever hear of any barn burning down from the hay in it heating enough to set it on fire? I never did, and I never saw any hay that was very badly spoiled from heating either. However, it is possible to get the Alfalfa thoroughly dried and still retain all the leaves. This is done by letting it cure in the windrow and shock rather than in the swath. The hay should lie in the swath just long enough to allow it to get thoroughly wilted, or until the stems are thoroughly limp and wilty. Then the hay should be raked in the wind rows and put immediately into fair sized shocks. It should then stand in the shock until it is thoroughly dry, when it may be loaded and either stacked or put in the barn. If you put up your hay in this way, it will have that beautiful green color, which is so desirable in Alfalfa, but which is so hard to get usually. When Alfalfa hay lies in the swath until it is bleached out white, and is dry as tinder, the leaves all rattle off of it and the hay that you get is mostly sticks and stems, and all the feeding value is bleached out of it. The greener the hay is, the better feeding value it has, I always thought, but it is an actual fact that about two-thirds of the value of the Alfalfa hay lies in the leaves and course he more leaves you save with your hay, the better hay you will have.

Q. How Does Turkestan Alfalfa Compare With Common Alfalfa?

A. Some years ago, Turkestan Alfalfa was said to be more hardy than home grown seed, and large quantities of it were imported from Asia, and sold under the name of Turkestan Alfalfa. This last winter proved that Turkestan is a little bit more hardy than common Alfalfa, but it hasn't anywhere near the yielding power, and I would not advise planting it at all. Turkestan Alfalfa makes just as heavy a cutting as common Alfalfa the first time, but you only get one more cutting from Turkestan, and that is only about half as large as the first one. You will get a little pasture, but not enough to amount to anything, while common Alfalfa will make three good cuttings of hay in almost any climate, and still go through the winter in good shape. The U. S. is importing about three million pounds of Turkestan Alfalfa every year, and there isn't sale for much more than half that amount, so the rest of it goes to blend ordinary Alfalfa with, and used in this way, it is mostly an adulterant. The bulk of this Turkestan seed is then used in the East, and that is why they have had so many failures in that part of the country. If you really have to have an Alfalfa that is mor hardy than common Alfalfa, get some Dakota or Montana grown seed, rather than the Turkestan, because you will have so much better yield.

The way to tell Turkestan from other Alfalfa is because it generally has a little seed of Russian Knap weed and in this way it may be distinguished from the other kind. Russian Knap weed seed is slightly larger than Alfalfa, and cannot be entirely removed by any known method of recleaning. The seed is chalky white color, and while it is about the same length as the Alfalfa seed, it is slightly wedge shaped instead of being notched on the sides and are rather conspicuous in Alfalfa seed. The seed of Russian Knap weed is not usually abundant, but is scattered all through the sack and so sometimes it cannot be distinguished in a small sample, but could be easily noticed in a large quantity. It often happens that a number of small samples, such as are sent out by seedsmen do not contain any of this Russian Knap weed seed, but if one examined the bulk from which these samples were

taken, the seed would be easily found, but if any seed of Russian Knap weed occurs, the Alfalfa seed is wholly or partly. Turkestan seed and should be left alone. Farmers bulletin No. 157, published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., is devoted to a full description of the different kinds of Alfalfa seed, and is free to any one writing for it.

Q. How is Lime to be Applied to Soil That is Slightly Acid?

A. Ground Limestone can be obtained cheaply as it is the waste from the quarry finely ground. The quality all depends on its fineness and the amount of calcium and magnesium it contains. Ground Limestone, which is about 50 per cent fine powder and has a Lime content of from 80 to 90 per cent is a good material to use. It can be obtained at from 60c to $1.25 per ton, in car load lots. If the soil to be limed is quite acid, it will be necessary to use three or four tons per acre. If only slightly acid, only two tons to the acre is sufficient. On fall plowing, apply the Lime late in the fall or winter. On spring plowing, apply after the ground is worked and disked and harrow it into the soil to cover it. Lime should usually be applied before seeding, although it may be sown on the Alfalfa after the hay crop has been removed. On small patches, Lime may be applied by hand, but on large patches a manure spreader may be used, if enough manure or soil is put in the bottom of the spreader to keep the fine lime from sifting through. A special apron attached to the manure spreader will give very satisfactory results. Inoculation will not make up for the lack of lime, nor will it take the place of manure or the preparation of the seed bed, because if the ground is sour or acid, there is no use trying to grow Alfalfa without adding the Lime first to neutralize the acidity of the soil. The authority for the above statement is Bulletin No. 40 of the Iowa Experiment Station of Ames, Iowa, and this Bulletin is free to anyone who writes there for it.

Q. Will Alfalfa Roots Stop Up or Interfere with Drain Tile?

A. No, you don't need to worry on that account, whatever, because I never did hear of Alfalfa roots interfering with the workings of a drain tile. The reason for this is that the Alfalfa roots go down into the soil until they reach water and when they reach soil that has some water in it, they will not go any deeper. The very fact that the ground is so wet that you have to put drain tile in it proves that the ground has plenty of moisture in it so that the Alfalfa roots will take the moisture directly from the soil instead of going into the drain tile after it. The only place that Alfalfa roots would bother a drain tile any would be where the string of tiles from a low seepy place cross over a dry place. In this case, the roots might enter the tile in order to take moisture from it, but it would be a very rare case where tile would cross a very dry place in order to drain a low wet place; so you don't need to worry about Alfalfa roots stopping up your drain tile.

$8.00 Alfalfa Seed

Ordinarily, we do not offer but one grade of seed, that to be the very highest fancy grade obtainable. However, in buying big lots of seed, as we do, we very often have to take a few sacks of second grade seed in order to get the rest. Ordinarily we dump this seed on some wholesaler for whatever it will bring, but we have a few sacks of it on hand now that is really too good to sacrifice. It is not first class, but on the other hand it is good value at a price of say $8.00 per bushel. The seed is a little off in color and contains some weed seed, but nothing dangerous.

The Time to Sow Turnip Seed

Turnips are about the cheapest crop you can raise. You only have to use about one pound, or at the most two pounds, of seed per acre; scatter it on the ground and harrow it in and that is the end of it; no cultivating and no bother. They generally make an enormous yield and are mighty good feed either for people or live stock.

We have taken lots of pains to have the very best turnip seed it is possible to grow. It is new crop, high germination and pure strain.

Prices Postpaid	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
Amber Globe—Yellow fleshed	.05c	10c	20c
Cowhorn—Stock turnip	.05c	10c	20c
Purple Top Strap Leaf—Standard late	05c	10c	20c
Purple Top Globe — Similar, but globe shaped	05c	10c	20c
White Globe—Good late variety	05c	10c	20c

Remember, these prices include prepayment of postage. The seed will be delivered to your door postpaid. Write for prices on larger lots.

The Alfalfa Seed Situation

The wholesale market on alfalfa seed has been strong all spring and during the last two weeks has advanced $1.00 per 100 lbs. with a prospect for further advances right along as the seeding demand increases.

We foresaw these conditions last spring and put all our surplus money into alfalfa seed. We were buying seed all spring wherever we could get it of high quality and purity. The supply of the kind of seed we want is never large and we hunted the United States over to get all we could of first-class seed and we managed to accumulate about 1,000 bags, or say, 2,500 bushels. I think very likely this is the largest lot of first-class alfalfa seed held by anyone in the United States at this time. It is Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and Montana seed, all of very high color and almost perfect purity. It is new crop, dryland grown and just the kind of alfalfa you would want.

What the Customers Say

Gloriously Nice

"Dear Sir: I was so pleased this morning to receive my shipment of Gooseberries, strawberries, pie plant and rhubarb. Every blessed article was gloriously nice. I cannot for the life of me, find any excuse for even one little growl. Tell No. 11 I'm finding no fault with the counting either.

A friend next door, to whom I gave my first catalog said to me this morning: 'I do think I had more plants than I did seed,' and so it goes."

—F. E. Myers, Cassville, Mo.

Picture Sent

"Dear Sir: I am sending a picture of my little niece, Frances Helen Linn, taken shortly after Christmas, and hope you will find room to print it in 'Seed Sense,' at some future time. Frances will be 3 years old in August. She is the only great grandchild of A. C. Allison, an old customer and admirer of yours."

—Mrs. C. W. Covault, Table Rock, Neb.

From Western Dakota

"Dear Sir: In regard to the 1918 catalog, I like the size of the 1917 catalog. I would rather have more pictures than less, that is if they are real true to life ones, like you always have made from photos—more description rather than less—I would use light paper, would like some pictures of children and people and part of vegetables and field crops and some letters and testimonials. We are western Dakota people, wife and I. I have been here 17 years in this country. I am going to send in another little order pretty soon.

Our baby boy, Glen Donald, is sure coming to the front. Will send in his picture this fall. Answer soon. Yours truly,"—Herbert Handley, Faith, S. Dak.

Likes Prompt Service

"Gentlemen: Please find enclosed 85c balance due on my order.

I also wish to recommend your house on your promptness as your house is the only one I can get an order from short of two weeks or a month and next spring if you will put my name down for six catalogs, I will see that they get into good hands.

This letter is unusual but owing to hard time we have had getting seeds, I felt I owed it to you. Respectfully,"

—C. C. Bressie, Bliss, Okla.

Mammoth Clover Fine

"Dear Uncle Henry: I have been thinking of writing to you for quite a while and let you know I am alive. I will soon be 69 years old and feel very nearly as young as you do.

I want to thank you for sending your Seed Sense to me. It came in late this month but was all right.

Uncle Henry, I want to tell you about those Mammoth Clover seeds I got from you last year. I sowed them about the first of September and got a good stand and they were looking good until the 2d of February when you sent a cold blast down here and killed all the tops and I thought the clover was all d d but it come out all right and it is about 24 inches high now and still growing. When will it quit growing?

Mention me to Mrs. Field and the girls and tell them to come down to Kentucky and spend a week with us. Yours truly,"

P. H. Browder, Fulton, Ky.

Trying Small Amounts

"Dear Sir: I received your annual catalog and want to thank you for the same. Now I am going to give you my first order out of it for your talk on alfalfa sounds good to me and I am going to experiment with alfalfa, so I will take your special offer of three lbs. for $1.00. Yours truly,"

—F. J. Kiefer, Branscomb, Cal.

Good Alfalfa in Arkansas

"Dear Sir: It is high time I should be telling you about the seeds I got from you last spring. The whole list without exception, germinated fine and true to name and in spite of the worst drouth here in years, since 1901, the majority of it matured. Got a fine stand of sweet clover and alfalfa from spring sowing. Had all we could use of almost every kind of garden truck and our lima beans are loaded up yet. Wife had bouquets of sweet peas all over the house until the drouth finally burned them out. She says its Field's seeds for her first, last and all the time.

Feterita made a good growth but sugar cane was mostly a failure in this section. Mine is looking fine and is seven feet high. The Sudan grass is a wonder. It kept growing whether it rained or not and have cut it twice and will get another cutting in October. Have a seven foot sample to show at our County Fair. I have been talking Sudan and some have expressed the opinion that there was too much danger of Johnson grass and I immediately replied that no danger whatever existed if they would order seeds from a reliable house, such as H. Field Seed Co., as they would get just what they asked for.

Our County Fair will be held here Sept. 22-23 and if in order you have copies of Seed Sense, leaflets, catalogs or what not, and care to furnish same, I will distribute them and I think you will get some orders in the spring.

—E. C. Tozer, Marshall, Ark.

What the Customers Say

The Grimm is Sure Hardy

"Dear Sir: The 100 lbs. of Grimm Alfalfa seed I got from you in April, 1915, was sure good seed. I sowed less than 5 lbs. to the acre and got a splendid stand, too thick in most places for the seed. It was also subjected to a severe test, as regards frost resistance, the month of May was the coldest we have had for years, the thermometer dropping a couple of nights to 20 and one night to 18. It practically ruined the first cutting of alfalfa but my Grimm came through it all without scarcely turning a leaf."

—Marcus Petersen, Nucla, Colo.

Good Seed in South Dakota

"Enclosed find order for some Alfalfa seed. This is my first order for Alfalfa seed from you, but a short crop of seed here last year makes it necessary for me to order, and knowing the quality of your seed, don't care to take chances some where else. Sent a mail order to another seed house, and got a splendid stand of Foxtail and some Alfalfa. Three years ago you sent me a package of Alfalfa seed, and I planted it (or my wife did), in a row in the garden. When we made garden I got 3 pounds of nice clean seed off the row 3½ rods long. At this rate it would produce the way I plan it in rows 30 inchs apart, to cultivate, 13 bushels of seed per acre. There was 15 lbs. of hay, and 3 lbs. of seed in all, the same year it was planted from one small package.

—F. L. Sacre, Interior, S. Dak.

A Fine Stand

"The Alfalfa I sowed last spring from you made an excellent stand. Some hay. We simply had no near competitor on garden. Seed from Henry Field, and a combination garden plow and drill makes a great team."

—A. D. Cowan, Bloomington, Ill.

Another Bug Cure

"Dear Sir: The tobacco dust and Sudan seed arrived all O. K. and the seed is up about 2 inches high and it looks fine. Well, I have discovered an old but very good bug killer, and have finally got them going both ways. I use the tobacco dust good and plenty and I have 150 little chickens about 10 days old. I fasten some of the hens at both ends of the garden and the little chickens just run up and down the rows all the time from one end to the other and early in the morning I tell you it makes it pretty lively for the bugs. This is the very best and surest way I have ever tried and is very cheap."

—B. F. Emery, Thayer, Iowa.

Lots of Strawberries

"Dear Sir: The strawberry plants I got from you are doing fine and also the other seeds. In a week or so, I will send you a photo of my back yard which is 30x30 feet and all is going fine.

When I got the berry plants, my neighbors told me that all the berries I would get this year I could put in my eye and close it, but they got stung, for now I have berries—lots of them. Yours truly,"

—John Base, 3169 W. 31 st, Cleveland,

Seed the First Year

"I want to tell you what we did with the one pound of Grimm Alfalfa we got of you last Spring. I sowed it with the garden seeder in rows 30 inches apart in June and in September cut it, put it on a hay rack and took it to a neighbor's that was threshing and got 40 pounds of fine seed. I think that was going some all in three months."

—W. A. Clark, Bixby, S. Dak.

Does Well In California

"Dear Henry: I am getting the same craziness as you have, Henry—Alfalfa and hogs. I have a small bunch of pigs and am going to raise some this summer. Will let you know how I come out. I have about ten acres of Alfalfa which sure does fine, and will sow some more this Spring so I will want some good seed and I know you have it, as I got some from you a couple of years ago. I also got some Sweet Clover, Land Sake, that's awful stuff, grows too rank and wild here. I suppose it will come all over the ranch this year as it was not pastured much last year and lots of it went to seed. Am going to try some other kind of Clover this year. Will also try some Milo Maize. Have heard a lot about it but have never seen any but I am like you, will try anything once."

—Geo. Cannon, Caliento, Calif.

Five Feet High In Arkansas

"Dear Sir: The Alfalfa seed you sent me ($5.00) worth, several years ago, was so clean and strong, that not having suitable place for it all at once, I kept planting it at different times for three years and the very last seeds, put in dry dust, and in hot dry weather, popped up in three or four days and grew green, bright and beautiful. I consider it one of the most beautiful plants on earth and hardy. Though this is not a limestone but a granite country, it is trying to be suited here.

—L. H. Morphew, Milton, Ark.

What the Customers Say

Four Crops a Year

"I purchased some Alfalfa seed, I think some five years ago and have cut four crops each year. How is that? I have found it to be the best feed for my cows that I have ever raised. I want to say that I still stand for Alfalfa. Some of my neighbors argued with me that it was not good for any thing. They did not change my mind but they have changed theirs. Wishing you a prosperous New Year, I am," —Alfred Jackson, Dow City, Iowa.

Beats Other Alfalfa

"Dear Sir: I sent you an order sometime ago for seed and strawberry plants. Not one package of seed was broken. I thank you for the samples you sent. Do you know that your sample Alfalfa grows better plants than some seed that cost $3 per pound. Your seed produced the best plants and you would have been pleased to see them, probably every seed grew. If you wish I can plant both kinds again under the same conditions and write and tell you about it next year. Do you know your Red Clover will live through the Montana winters?"

—Wm. Hagerman, Forsyth, Montana.

How Our Business Grows

"Dear Sir: I thought I would write and let you know we got our seeds all O. K. We were sure pleased with them and have got a fine garden and you can look for a bigger order from us next year as we think it pays to send to you for our seed. My mother sent to you for her seeds. We sure like to read Seed Sense and look at the pictures. There is quite a number of our neighbors would like to get your catalog and we will send in their names a little later. I will close for this time wishing you all kinds of good luck. Yours truly,"

—Mrs. Aaron Mildbradt, Eskridge, Kans.

The Right Place to Order

"Dear Sirs: And the cat came back! We found a firm that sold seeds cheaper than Henry Field so sent them an order. A part of the result is shown by the enclosed check. We are more convinced than ever that Henry Field Seed Co. is the one for us to deal with.

Mr. Field, if you are out of any of the seeds I am ordering please substitute something similar when possible and oblige. Yours respectfully,

—Mrs. Louis Beaver, Knob Lick, Md.

Preparing For Winter

"Dear Mr. Field: We like your seeds better than any others, and never lose a chance to urge others to buy of you also. We hope for excellent crops this summer—in view of providing a store for the winter. There is no variety of sweet corn equal to "Country Gentleman" for drying purposes. One year—by actual measure—I got one third more corn from the same quantity of ears handled, than from any other. Sincerely,"

—Mrs. A. J. Maurer, Geona, Nebr.

Prompt Shipment and Good Seeds

"I received one of your catalogs this spring also one of another seed company. As I had no use at that time for either, I handed them to my neighbor, Mr. Surbaugh. He sent both firms an order. Yours came at once, then after weeks of waiting on the other firm he sent to you for another order. I told him to be sure and try your Prizetaker onions as I had got them from you before and they were sure fine. The seed he received from you is growing fine. Some he got from the other firm (whose seed came after he received his second order from you), never came out of the ground. I thank you for your prompt and generous dealing with those people for I recommended your firm and I hate to be disappointed and I knew they would too. Would you please send me your latest price on Whippoorwill Cow Peas and Fodder Cane Seed."

—Mrs. Carrie Woods, Spring Hill, Kans.

Converted to Garden Tools

"Dear Sir: I have just read page 98, 'Woman's Rights in the Garden,' in your catalog, the first time I have read it although I have looked the catalog over several times.

Well, it put me to thinking alright but it did not cause any divorce or assault and battery case. I am not such a bad man, but it never entered into my head that a person should have up-to-date tools to work the garden with. I thought the only way was to plant it by hand and then use the hoe and plenty of elbow grease to keep the weeds from taking possession. Well one day this spring, my wife worked in the garden all day. Of course I helped her but stooping over all day planting seeds was too much for her, and the next day she had a backache. She had to lay in bed and I had to get the doctor and cook the meals myself. That doctor bill would have paid for the garden tools. Well now I want the price of the No. 6 Combined drill tools and I guess they are some higher than listed in the catalog. Give me the price delivered in Chappell, Nebr. Yours truly,"

—John Sauder, Chappell, Nebr.



From Iowa and proud of it

Wholesale Net Prices For August, 1917

1917

Good to Aug. 20, 1917. (Subject to stock unsold)

On Clover, Alfalfa, and Other Grass and Field Seeds Which Fluctuate in Price

Address All Orders to Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa.

Shenandoah, Iowa.

These prices will only hold good till Aug. 20, 1917, and subject to stock being unsold. If you do not get your order made before that date write in for latest prices, as promptly on that date we will start filling orders at the prevailing prices, which will most certainly be higher on some items, and especially on the alfalfas.

The market is in such an unsettled condition that we can't guarantee any prices to hold good more than a few days as stocks are coming and going and changing hands so rapidly. Today we have fair stocks on hand, but in a few days we may be clear out of some items and unable to get more at any price. Prices are advancing steadily, so better order at once.

HENRY FIELD SEED CO.

Clover (*60 lbs. per bu*)	*Per bu.*
Medium or Common Red	$13 00
Mammoth Red	13 50
Alsike	13 50
White	Per lb. 60c

Timothy (*45 lbs. per bu.*)	
Home grown	3 60

Alfalfa (*60 lbs. per bu.*) All non-irrigated.	*Per lb.*
Kansas-Nebraska	.20
Dakota grown	.23
Montana grown	.24
Grimm type (Dakota or Colorado grown)	.50
Baltic (Dakota grown)	50

Sweet Clover (*60 lbs. per bu*)	*Per lb.*
White Biennial (Hulled and Scarified)	.23
" " (Unhulled)	.12
Yellow " (Hulled and Scarified	.20

Orchard Grass	.20
Brome Grass	15
Bermuda Grass	50

Grass Seed Mixtures	*Per lb.*
Permanent Meadow Mix	.13
Permanent Pasture Mix	.13
Lowland Pasture Mix	.13
Quick Action Hog Pasture	.06
Lawn Grass Mixture	.25
Timothy Alsike Mixture	.09
Timothy-Red Clover Mixture	.10
Timothy-Mammoth Clover Mixture	10

Blue Grass (*14 lbs. per bu.*)	*Per lb.*
Kentucky	.16
English	.16

	Per lb
Sudan Grass	.35
Rape Imported,	15

Kaffir Corn (*56 lbs. per bu.*)	*Per bu.*
White, for fodder	$3 50

Fodder Cane (*50 lbs. per bu.*)	$4 50
Feterita (*56 lbs. per bu.*)	4 00

Millet (*50 lbs. per bu.*)	*Per bu.*
Fodder	2 75

Buckwheat	3 00
Winter Rye	3 00

Stock Peas and Beans (*60 lbs. per bu.*)	*Per bu.*
Cow Peas, Mixed	$3 00
Soy Beans, black	3 00

High Grade Sorghums, Kaffirs, Etc.	*Per lb*
White Kaffir (Pedigreed)	.10
Feterita	.10
Broom Corn, Evergreen	
" " Dwarf	10
Milo Maize, Dwarf	.10
Shallu	.10

Turnip Seed

Standard Varieties, per lb. 75c

White Navy Beans Per lb. 23c

Tobacco Dust per lb. 10c. 12 lbs. for $1.00

Timothy and Clover Mixed (*45 lbs. per bu.*)	
Timothy-Alsike Mixture	4 05
Timothy-Red Clover Mixture	4 50
Timothy Mammoth Clover Mixture	4 50

These Are Wholesale Prices

Good for amounts of 10 pounds or over of a kind.
Add 2c per lb. for amounts of 5 to 10 pounds.
Add 5c per lb. for amounts below 5 pounds.

ORDER SHEET

Date.....

To HENRY FIELD SEED CO., Shenandoah, Iowa

Name .....

Postoffice..... State.....

County..... Rt. No..... Box..... Street and No.....

R. R. Station..... County..... State.....
(Name of town if different from postoffice.)

What Railroad?..... What Express Co.?.....
(Into Your Town?) (Into Your Town?)

Mark in Square Which Way You Want Order Sent — Mail or Parcel Post ☐ Express ☐ Freight ☐ Whatever Way Best ☐

In Case Price Is Wrong or Price Has Changed:—

Shall we fill exact amount ordered and adjust price later?..... Or shall we fill exactly the amount of money sent?..... If out of the variety ordered do we have your permission to substitute equal or better in the nearest we can supply?.....

Please Answer Above Information Each Time You Write

Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back—It is mutually agreed and understood that any seeds or other goods ordered of us may be returned at any time within ten days after receipt, if not satisfactory, and money paid for them will be refunded, but we do not and can not in any way warrant the stand or the crop, as they depend on so many conditions beyond our control.

Henry Field Seed Co.

	$	cts.
Total Am't of Order		
Paid in P O, Money Order		
Express Money Order		
Draft		
Check — We like checks		
Currency		
Silver		
Paid in Stamps		
Total Amount Paid		

Please Don't Write In This Space

Amount	Articles Wanted	$ Cts.